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FOR

Man and Beast.

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more every year.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Rear Room over Planter's Bank.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
(17 Jan 1-86)

Edward Laurent,
ARCHITECT
No. 22 PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in Fifteen minutes after nat-
ural ones are extracted, by
R. R. BOURNE,
DENTIST.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Campbell & Medley
DENTISTS.
Over Jones & Co's Store,
Main St. Hopkinsville Ky.
Jan 3-15-17

COOK & RICE,
PREMIUM LAGER BEER
CITY BREWERY.
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No. 314, upper Seventh St.
Sep 30-17.

GRAY & YOUNG'S
Shaving Bazar
IS ON MAIN STREET, NEXT TO
HOOSER & OVERSHINER'S.

They would be pleased to wait on
all who may call on them.

A Remarkable Poem.

Cling to the Mighty One,
Cling to thy grief,
Cling to the Holy One,
He gives relief;
Cling to the Gracious One
Cling to thy pain
Cling to the Faithful One
He will sustain.
Cling to the Loving One,
Cling in thy woe,
Cling to the Living One,
Through all below.
Cling to the Pardon One
He speaks peace;
Cling to the Healing One,
Anguish shall cease.
Cling to the Bleeding One,
Cling to his side,
Cling to the Risen One,
In Him abide;
Cling to the Coming One
Hope shall arise;
Cling to the Reigning One
Joy lights thine eyes.

Jones as Smith Sees Him.

(Falcon in the Times.)

To say that he has a high admi-
ration of himself is to draw it mild
enough for the digestion of a teeth-
ing baby. The substance of his teach-
ing is, "I am better than you. Do
as I do if you would be saved. Find a
fault anywhere in me and I will quit
the pulpit." I do not mean to say
these are his exact words, but they
represent the substance of his teach-
ing.

For those who sit under his minis-
trations he expresses the most en-
tire contempt, both by word and
look and intonation. "Now you are
a pretty kettle of fish, ain't you? I
could go to Foo Chow, in China, and
find better Christians. You are an
innocent looking set. You are the
most innocent looking gang I ever
saw. You look as though every one
of you wanted a pair of wings right
off to fly into glory with. Now you
will go away from here and and say
'I don't like Sam Jones a bit,' and
when you say it you lie, for you will
be back here to-morrow, and couldn't
be kept away if you were chained
with a log chain, and you know it.
There ain't no love lost between us,
and if you go away and tell people
that you don't like Sam Jones and
they ask you how Sam Jones likes
you, just tell 'em he don't like you
neither." These and similar ex-
pressions were constantly falling
from his lips, and I thought he
would have given half a day's salary
once to be at liberty to say "I don't
give a damn for your good opinion
no how, and you may travel to heel
by the shortest route as quick as you
think proper."

But to the women he was quite
complacent, and gave them every
time the best of the argument, even
though he didn't have a pendulous
under lip or a thick neck or a bald
head. Pointing to a fine looking
young sister in front of him, who had
a crying baby in her lap, and a stal-
wart man by her side, he said: "Now,
sister, ain't you ashamed of that poor
little two-wheeled husband of yours?
If I was you I would go home to-
night and give him a dose of sooth-
ing syrup and get something to quiet
that baby of yours, and take down
the big Bible and read a chapter and
pray for my fatherless child and my
poor little timid husband. He is no
account to you, and a great, gawky,
gangling fellow he is too. Now
don't you go out when you go away
from here and take him by the arm
and cuddle him up and say to him:
'Now, darling, don't you mind what
that preacher says. I won't never
throw it up to you, and I don't care
you are a poor little timid husband.
'Don't you mind him? Don't do that
sister! Don't cuddle up your little
trifling husbands. I tell you, sister,
you must hold white I kin."

To the preachers present he was
impolite as he was to the husbands.
Even when announcing some start-
ling Sam Jonesism he said: "Now,
every one of you knows that is true
but you dar'nt acknowledge it. Every
preacher here knows that what I
say is true, but he wouldn't say so
for a dollar."

I will not multiply instances, because
your readers have seen his reported
sermons. And besides, it would take
more space than I feel privileged to
occupy. The man has point and
force and courage. He does not fear
to speak out in meeting, and the
preachers who sit by and listen to
him tell the good sister that he is
"the grandest man in the world to-
day," because they are afraid of him,
and, knowing their own impotence,
seek to catch from him some virile
and strong idea. Behind his back
they will strive against him, for they
do not consider his methods proper
ones or his expressions such as ought
to be used in speaking of sacred mat-
ters. By their words they will in-
dorse him, but by their actions they
will illustrate the truth of his declara-
tion that they are all afflicted with
moral cowardice. He shows them no
quarter, and they fear him because
they know their armor is vulnerable.

The Farmer's Fish.

The world over the farmer's family
deserve the best of everything to eat,
not rich, greasy and sweet meats
that will rot their teeth and make
them skinny and dyspeptic, and con-
sume all the profits from their farm
besides. Not by any means. But a
varied diet of fruits, grains, vegeta-
bles, fish, poultry, milk, eggs and
cream. That, with scientific farm-
ing, the means for schooling and get-
ting on in the world, that there are
in this country will produce from our
rural population, in time, the finest
race of men and women the world
has yet seen. It ought to be so, and
is found to be, if the American farm-
er attends to his business.

The most serious lack to the pres-
ent variety of rural diet is that of
fresh fish. It is safe to say there are
families of even well-to-do farmers
who do not have a meal of it once a
year. Salt mackerel and codfish are
the best they can do in the fish line.
This country is very big, and many
of the best farms in it are far remov-
ed from the seashores and large wa-
ter courses. It is much to be regret-
ted, for fish is an important consti-
tuent of a healthful diet.

The only way to remedy the defect
is for every farmer to have his own
fish pond. It ought to be as much a
matter of course as the poultry yard
or pig pen.

And every farmer can have a fish
pond. Pisciculture has now reached
such a point in this country that this

is easily possible. The fish above all
for the farmer to cultivate is the Ger-
man carp. Right here it may be re-
marked that young carp are distrib-
uted free by the United States gov-
ernment. The way to get them is this:
Write to Professor S. F. Baird,
United States fish commission, Wash-
ington, D. C., for a blank application.
Fill it out as required, get your
United States senator or representa-
tive to indorse it, and then return it
to Professor Baird. You will get the
carp at the proper season for distri-
bution.

CARP POND.

The young fish will be distributed
from October to April. Have your
pond all ready to put the fish into.
Very exact directions for building a
pond have been given by Charles W.
Smiley. These have been published
by the United States government for
gratuitous distribution. It isn't a
bad sort of government after all. The
pamphlet should be got and stud-
ied by everybody who intends
going into carp culture. For this
pamphlet write to Professor S. F.
Baird, Washington, D. C. Ask him
to send you "Carp and Carp Ponds,"
by Charles W. Smiley. The first
part of the pamphlet is in the form of
question and answer. It answers 118
questions that have been put to the
fish commission about a million times
each, more or less. They contain all
that it is necessary to know about
raising carp.

"The ponds of the farm can start a
pond, when it is not convenient for
the master himself to do so. They
would like no better fun. The les-
sons they would learn in mechanics,
and the ways of water and its in-
habitants will be worth more than
the food value of the fish themselves.

An ice pond will do very well to
raise the fish in; or a pond can be
made at a spring or a depression in
a meadow—any place where there
is a body of water that will not stag-
nate. If, in a meadow pond the
drainage of the surrounding surface
can run in, all the better. It is rich
in matter that will be food for the
fish. Freshets must be guarded
against. The carp like still, warm,
muddy water. It is a lazy, quiet fish.
The pond may be shallow, or it
may be deep, or it may be a pond
in one or two places. There it
should be as much as five feet deep,
for the fishes' winter quarters. They
burrow in the soft mud in winter.

GERMAN CARP.

The carp belongs to the gold fish
family. A writer in The Southern
Cultivator, who has had experience
in this line, says he knows of no in-
vestment that will give a better re-
turn. He put sixty-three fish in a
small pond in 1883. A year later he
put them into a larger pond, three-
quarters of an acre in size, and found
forty-seven fine, large fish. That
spring they spawned. In the fall the
writer drew the water off, and found
not less than 50,000 lively little fish,
three to nine inches long. He says
that with good care an acre pond
will raise 2,000 to 4,000 fish a year.
They should not be left to themselves
altogether, but should be fed, like
pigs and chickens. Like these, too,
they can be trained perfectly to come
at feeding time. They become so
in time that they can even be caught
with the hand. What fun it will be
to the farm boys and girls to feed and
tame them!

When well fed, they grow to fifty
and seventy-five pounds. They are
good eating at 3 years old. In the
old royal palace at Fontainebleau,
France, there is a carp that is said to
be 300 years of age. The old fellow
is blind as a bat, but still very lively
at feeding time. He has lived longer
than any government has been able
to do in France for a good while.
The writer above mentioned sells
his young carp to people in his local-
ity for stocking ponds of their own.
The fish he has can be caught readily
with hook and line, he finds, and
carp generally can be caught with
the fish on bread, dough, boiled po-
tatoes, cabbage, green corn cut from
the cob and grain of all kinds. The
season for the carp to come upon the
table is October to May. This is just
when fresh food is scarce. The
government pamphlet gives pictures
of the various processes required in
constructing a carp pond.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine

For September opens with a pro-
fusely illustrated article on "The Bible
in English." The magazine is the
latest version of Weyl's
to the latest versions. Accompany-
ing this article are portraits of thirty
of the Old Testament Revision Com-
pany, and Weyl, Coverdale and
Tyndale, besides other illustrations.
Illustrative papers on "Madagascar,"
"Picturesque Bits of Jamaica," "War-
wick and its Neighborhood," and
Scenes at Chautauque Lake," will in-
terest the geographically inclined.
Bernhard Kilgus, Auguste Panzeron,
Johann Simon Mayer and Samuel
Parkman Tuckerman are sketched in
the Sacred Musicians series: "The
Prodigal Son" with two illustrations
is the subject of the Parable, and
"The Rival Kingdoms of Judah and
Israel" the subject of the Bible His-
tory article. This last has seven fine
illustrations. Adventure is provided
in "Elphinstone's Trapping in Ceylon,"
"The Aggregators, or Sword Hunters,
on the Nile," and "The Prisoners'
Adventure." Dr. Talmage's sermon
on "The Boy Home," and his editor-
ial comments treat on fresh and tim-
ely topics. The two serial stories in-
crease in interest, and there are sev-
eral good short stories and poems,
besides an attractive and abundant
miscellany. Published by Mrs.
Frank Leslie, 63, 55 and 57 Park
Place, New York City, at 25 cents a
number, or \$2.50 a year, post paid.

Boycott Defined.

(Breakenridge News.)

The News has been asked to define
the new word, "Boycott," now of
frequent recurrence. Therefore this:
Several years since in Ireland there
was a landlord named James Boycott.
He rendered himself very obnoxious
to the land leaguers and through
them to the numerous labor organiza-
tions, and the result was proscrip-
tion. The land league forbade any
member to rent Boycott's land and
all tradesmen of whatever class to
sell him anything or buy any of his
products. So thoroughly did the league
have its work in hand that the poor
man was unable to purchase even a
pin and if his house had burned
a finger would have been raised to
assist him. When his then stock of

provisions was exhausted, although
wealthy, he could not buy an ounce
of beef or any thing else. He stood
it as long as he could and finally
tried to remove. Not a soul save his
own family had spoken to him for
months, although he lived in a popu-
lar neighborhood. He could get no
help even to leave the people who
had proscribed him, and he was forced
to put his effects upon two
wagons and place his daughter upon
one as a driver. His destination was
England and after a troublesome
journey of two days he reached the
seaport and embarked on an English
vessel, thus obtaining relief from his
persecutors. His land was transferred
to another owner but the predicament
was not improved. He could have
no dealings with any one, so Boycott
took the land back, and it is said that
to this day it lies useless, a monument
to the failure of the "boycott."
The Irish dialect is remarkable for
the paucity of its expressions and as
this matter was one of daily discus-
sion it became a necessity to fit some
term to it. Boycott himself was
made to serve the men who had ruin-
ed him, though the ready offices of
some local wit. The whole business
was noised abroad and the word
went with such swiftness that in a
few days the name of that state of
affairs when an organization re-
fuses to have any dealings whatever
with a man or with those who buy
of or sell to him. The various labor
organizations usually join and if they
have strength can usually make it
very unpleasant for the boycotted
person. It has also acquired a political
meaning in this country equivalent
to the old word "spot," though it is
questionable if it can be thus prop-
erly applied where a class join in op-
posing a candidate. The word is an
active, transitive regular verb. The
noun sense of boycott is also creep-
ing into being.

Hon. I. A. Spaulding.

(Union Local.)

Hon. I. A. Spaulding's speech at the
barbecue in his place, Saturday
was a good and practical one. He
spoke two hours to a large audience
of ladies and gentlemen, who man-
ifested much interest in what he said.
His chief topic was the needed changes
in the Constitution, and in point-
ing them out he showed a thorough
knowledge of the organic law of the
State and its workings. The changes
and additions he suggested should
meet with the endorsement of every
body having the interest of the State
in view and who are lovers of good
democratic government.

He said in substance that the nom-
ination for the Legislature from the
Democratic came to him unsolicited
and that it was a sacrifice for him
peculiarly and otherwise to accept it,
but that the vast the people of the
country had supported him when he
needed them impelled him to serve
them when called on.

He vindicated the reputation of
Union for lawlessness by comparing
her criminal calendar with that of
other counties in this and other
States, and by the record made in our
home courts. He showed that the
last term of our court thirty-two
indictments were returned, of which
only four or five were for felonies,
and that the number mentioned is
smaller in comparison than in most
any other county in the State. He
approved of our criminal code in the
main and claimed that the fault was
with the people and not with the law
that criminals are not brought to
justice—the hearty cooperation
of the people with the officers of the
law is essential to the successful ad-
ministration of any system of law.

He suggested that our judicial
officers should be elected to a longer
term of office and that they be made
ineligible to a second term of office—
that County Attorneys perform the
duties of Commonwealth Attorneys.

He urged the revision of the revenue
laws of the State. This he says
cannot satisfactorily be done during
the term of the legislature, hence he
favors the appointing of a commis-
sioner to revise the system between
times to be acted on by the succeeding
Legislature. He showed wherein
the present system is cumbersome
and expensive, that thousands of dol-
lars are spent yearly by the State to
support pauper idiots; that this is
productive of crime, and that the
fact that nearly all of the pauper
idiots in the State are from two ju-
dicial districts, composed of the poor-
est and most sparsely populated
counties in the State; that inquests of
idiotcy are held over infants two
weeks old in some counties, thus
fastening them on the State. This
abuse could be obviated by requiring
every county to support its own id-
iots.

He condemned the establishment of
new counties and showed that no
one of these are self-sustaining. No
territory should be made into a coun-
ty that would not be self-sustaining.

He favored the restriction of the
power to levy local taxes. To illus-
trate the pernicious influence of the
privilege he called attention to Lou-
isville and its suburbs, and showed
that the aggregate local debts of the
State arising from local taxation of
\$60,000,000, an amount sufficient to
bankrupt most any State of the Union.
He thinks that every town should be
incorporated under a general law so
arranged as to accommodate the de-
mands of a growing municipal
corporation. Thus the opinions of the
Court of Appeals on municipal issues
would be a guide to the govern-
ment of the various towns and cities
of the State.

He condemned in unmeasured
terms the practice of the Legislature
in passing local legislation, and showed
where it cost the State \$100,000
during every session of the Legisla-
ture. He favored a general law un-
der which the County Courts could
transact this class of business and its
strict enforcement. He made many
other valuable suggestions. Many of
the changes he mentioned he showed
could not be effected without a change
in the Constitution of the State, on
which account he made a strong ap-
peal to the people to turn out and
vote for the calling of a Constitu-
tional convention.

We took no notes of Mr. Spaulding's
speech, hence it is impossible for us
to give a systematic report of his
speech. In consequence our sum-
mary is rude and disconnected. His
speech was able, logical and exhaus-
tive, and in spite of the dryness of
the subject he succeeded in charming
the attention of his audience through-
out.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH KEN-
TUCKIAN:

The city had a deserted appearance
last Saturday. All of the Govern-
ment buildings and most of the
private business houses were closed.
The President and all of his Cabinet
accompanied by a large number of
officials, together with about 2,000
other persons left the city the after-
noon before to attend the Grant ob-
sequies, and thousands of others
availed themselves of the general
cessation of all business to take short
excursions into the mountains and
down the river to Mt. Vernon, the
tomb of Washington, and to other
points. Altogether the day was a
very quiet and solemn one, and ex-
cept for the salutes fired every half
hour and the tolling of bells during
the day, together with the minute
guns fired from Fort Meyer in the
evening, supreme quiet would have
reigned.

Before the President and his Cab-
inet officers left, however, some of the
hungry office seekers managed to get
a few crumbs from the democratic
table. Judging from the number of
prominent Senators and newspaper
men in the city last week, some pow-
erful political influence must have
been brought to bear on the Presi-
dent for appointments, which it was
hoped he would make before leaving
for his four weeks recreation in the
Adirondacks. You need not there-
fore be surprised if some important
appointments in the states are made
during the President's absence, al-
though it has been stated that he
would take no political cares into
the woods with him.

It has for years been the custom to
allow departmental clerks thirty
days leave of absence in a year, and
thirty days additional "sick leave"
with pay. But this has been chang-
ed so as to allow only thirty days in
all. This leave has usually been taken
in the summer months, but so far
this year but few leaves have been
granted in the same months in pre-
vious years. Many of the clerks are
fearful that if they should take a
leave it might be extended indefini-
tely without pay, and so their courage
to ask for it is very weak. But there
is little need of any one leaving
Washington in summer. At this sea-
son of the year the foliage, plants and
shrubbery which adorn our circles
and parks are in the height of their
glory. The least observant person
can scarcely pass by them without
being conscious of a pleasurable emo-
tion.

A count just completed of the pub-
lic documents stored at the Capitol
shows that there are about 700,000 of
such documents stored there. There
used to be a great demand for Agri-
cultural Reports, but not such a large
demand of late years, as most people
have thought; for some years past
there have been as many as 10,000
copies a year left undistributed.
The Medical Museum, which oc-
cupies the old Ford's Theatre on
Tenth street, made heroic by the as-
sassination of President Lincoln in it,
is in luck. Congress at its last ses-
sion appropriated \$200,000 for the
erection of a new building. The site
selected is the Smithsonian grounds,
where it will stand alongside the
Smithsonian and National Museum
buildings—places well known to
every person who has ever visited
Washington. Bids just received for
its erection range from \$179,000 to
\$235,000.

The next building erected ought to
be for the Library of Congress, so as
to relieve the crowded condition of
the Capitol building, and provide a
safe repository for the thousands of
volumes now stacked up so as to be
inaccessible.

Lieut. Greely's health is not as bad
as reported. He is spending the
summer in Massachusetts, and is
planning to leave in October for Scotland,
but his report on the Arctic expedi-
tion will be given to the public be-
fore he sails for that country. This
report will be printed by the Gov-
ernment at its own printing office in
this city.

Great difficulty is experienced every
winter in properly and economically
heating the various government
buildings here, many of which cover
an area of over 90,000 square feet.
With the view of remedying the evil
a stock company has just been orga-
nized to heat buildings generally by
means of superheated water, forced
through mains laid underground.
The water is made to fill the pipes,
and heated above 212 degrees tem-
perature, and is designed to take the
place of steam and furnace heat, here-
before used. If it should ever be adopted
by the Government for heating its
buildings here there will be "mil-
lions in it."

One of our most prominent mer-
chants has on exhibition in his store
window on Penna. Ave., the largest
brook trout ever seen. It weighed
ten pounds when caught in Range-
ley Lake, Maine, and measures thirty
inches from head to tail, and eight-
teen inches in circumference. It be-
longed to George Sheppard Page, of
New York City, one of the best
known fishermen in the country, and
was sent here to a celebrated taxid-
ermist to be mounted. It will re-
turn to New York this week.

Damages in Both Ways.

Sickness is the most expensive thing
in the world. In two ways: It puts
one to a direct cost, and prevents one
from earning money by his labor.
We say nothing of suffering, for the
money cannot pay for that. How
much better to keep oneself well by
the use of Parker's Tonic whenever
there is the slightest sign of ill health.

Every few days subscribers com-
plain at this office of being annoyed
by newspaper borrowers. We could
put our finger on a dozen men who
make a regular practice of going to
the barber shops in this city every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to
read the Messenger, simply because
they are too infernally stingy to sub-
scribe and pay for it. If we didn't
think it would please them too well
we would offer to send these fellows
the paper free, just to save our sub-
scribers the annoyance they give
them. A man who will "sponge" on
his neighbor or friend for a news-
paper is too closefisted to ever enter
the kingdom of heaven.—Owensboro
Messenger.

REMOVAL

—OF—

JNO. T. WRIGHT!

—THE—

MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!

—HE HAS REMOVED HIS—

MAMMOTH STOCK

—OF—

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

To the Room Occupied by

GEO. O. THOMPSON'S FURNITURE STORE,

EAST SIDE MAIN STREET,

where he will still continue to sell all goods
in his line at

Astonishingly Low Figures.

—HE KEEPS A—

Full Line Of Samples On Hand

—AND—

MAKE SUITS TO ORDER.

Don't fail to call on him in his new quarters.

(mar 20-17.)

HANCOCK, FRASER & RAGSDALE,

—PROPRIETORS—

PEOPLE'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

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